

REPORT
OR
NATIVE PAPERS
FOR THE

Week ending the 11th December 1886.

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LIST OF NEWSPAPERS.

No.	Names of newspapers.	Place of publication.	Reported number of subscribers.	Dates of papers received and examined for the week.
	ASSAMESE. <i>Monthly.</i>			
1	"Assam Vilásiní"	Sibsagar	.....
2	"Assam News"	Ditto	450	
	BENGALI. <i>Monthly.</i>			
3	"Ahammadí"	Tangail, Mymensingh	.....
4	"Kasipore Nibási"	Kasipore, Burrusal	.....
	<i>Fortnightly.</i>			
5	"Purva Darpan"	Chittagong	700	
6	"Silchar"	Silchar, Assam	.....
	<i>Weekly.</i>			
7	"Ananda Bazar Patriká"	Calcutta	700	
8	"Arya Darpan"	Ditto	102	3rd December 1886.
9	"Arya Pratibhá"	Halishahar	.....
10	"Bangabási"	Calcutta	20,000	4th ditto.
11	"Bháratbásí"	Ditto	3,000	
12	"Bhárat Mihir"	Ditto	2,500	
13	"Burdwán Sanjívaní"	Burdwan	302	7th ditto.
14	"Cháruvártá"	Sherepore, Mymensingh	500	6th ditto.
15	"Dacca Prakásh"	Dacca	450	5th ditto.
16	"Education Gazette"	Hooghly	825	3rd ditto.
17	"Garib"	Dacca	.....	1st ditto.
18	"Grambási"	Uluberia	.....
19	"Hindu Ranjiká"	Beauleah, Rajshahye	200	1st ditto.
20	"Murshidábád Patriká"	Berhampore	508	
21	"Murshidábád Pratinidhi"	Ditto	.....
22	"Nava Mediní"	Midnapore	.....
23	"Navavibhákar Sádháraní"	Calcutta	1,000	6th ditto.
24	"Paridarshak"	Sylhet	450	20th November 1886.
25	"Prajá Bandhu"	Chandernagore	995	26th ditto.
26	"Pratikár"	Berhampore	600	26th ditto.
27	"Púrva Bangabási"	Noakholly	.....
28	"Rungpore Dik Prakásh"	Kakiniá, Rungpore	205	22nd December 1886.
29	"Sahachar"	Calcutta	500	8th ditto.
30	"Samaya"	Ditto	2,350	3rd ditto.
31	"Sanjívani"	Ditto	4,000	4th ditto.
32	"Sansodhíní"	Chittagong	800	3rd ditto.
33	"Sáraswat Patra"	Dacca	400	
34	"Som Prakásh"	Changripottá, 24-Perghs.	1,000	6th ditto.
35	"Srímanta Saudagár"	Calcutta	.....	6th ditto.
36	"Sulabha Samáchár and Kusadaha"	Ditto	3,000	3rd ditto.
37	"Surabhi and Patáká"	Ditto	700	2nd ditto.
	<i>Daily.</i>			
38	"Dainik"	Calcutta	7,000	5th to 9th November 1886. [1886.
39	"Samvád Prabhákar"	Ditto	200	26th to 29th Nov. & 1st to 10th Dec.
40	"Samvád Purnachandrodaya"	Ditto	300	4th to 6th and 7th & 11th Dec. 1886.
41	"Samachár Chandriká"	Ditto	625	
42	"Banga Vidyá Prakáshiká"	Ditto	500	
	ENGLISH AND BENGALI.			
	<i>Weekly.</i>			
43	"Dacca Gazette"	Dacca	.....	6th November 1886.
	HINDI.			
	<i>Monthly.</i>			
44	"Kshatriya Pratiká"	Patna	.....
	<i>Weekly.</i>			
45	"Behar Bandhu"	Bankipore	.....
46	"Bhárat Mitra"	Calcutta	1,500	2nd ditto.
47	"Sár Sudhánidhi"	Ditto	500	6th ditto.
48	"Uchit Baktá"	Ditto	4,500	
49	"Hindi Samáchár"	Bhagulpore	1,000	
	PERSIAN.			
	<i>Weekly.</i>			
50	"Jám-Jahán-numá"	Calcutta	250	3rd ditto.
	URDU.			
	<i>Weekly.</i>			
51	"Gauhur"	Calcutta	196	
52	"Sharaf-ul-Akhbar"	Behar	150	
53	"Al Punch"	Bankipore	.....
54	"Akhbar-i-darusaltanat"	Calcutta	340	
55	"Urdu Guide"	Calcutta	212	30th Nov. & 6th & 7th Dec. 1886.
	URDU.			
	<i>Monthly.</i>			
56	"Taraka and Subhavártá"	Cuttack	.....
57	"Shiksábandhu"	Ditto	.....
58	"Pradip"	Ditto	.....
59	"Utkal Dipiká"	Cuttack	200	20th November 1886.
60	"Balasore Samvad Váhika"	Balasore	205	18th ditto.
61	"Nebaka"	Cuttack	200	24th ditto.

I.—FOREIGN POLITICS.

The *Pratikár*, of the 26th November, says that, whatever Government may think, it is sure to become a loser in Burmah. The ultimate result of the

Burmah.

PRATIKAR,
Nov. 26th, 1886.

Burmese war will be nothing but the loss of men and money, and the throwing upon India of a heavier burden of debts. Cabul was conquered, but why was the English Government forced to retire from the country, having placed Abdur Rahman on the throne? Government thought that the Burmese would be easily subdued, but as it has now been able to realise the difficulty, it is proper to evacuate the country. Though the English are suffering so much in Burmah, they will not leave the country. Such obstinacy is a sign of evil.

2. The *Praja Bandhu*, of the 26th November, says that the crook-ed-minded Lord Dufferin came to India as Governor-General in a very inauspicious

Burmah.

PRAJA BANDHU,
Nov. 26th, 1886.

moment. He undertook the Burmese war in an evil hour. If the English knew beforehand that the uncivilized Burmese would cause so much trouble to them, and if they knew that the Burmese were so patriotic at heart and would show such heroism, the war would never be undertaken. If the English had been aware of the heroism of the Burmese beforehand, they would have bent their heads before Burmah as they have done before China. To err is human. It is not strange that Government should err. But cannot this error be rectified? If the English have the wish, peace can easily be established in Burmah; but have they the wish? How will they show their faces, having acknowledged their own defeat at the hands of the uncivilized Burmese? The English are now fighting for maintaining their prestige. But India will be ruined if they continue the war for maintaining their prestige. The exchange duty on the one hand and Russophobia on the other have caused great pecuniary embarrassment to Government, and have necessitated the imposition of the income-tax. Under these circumstances it is possible that another new tax will be imposed this year. The English undertook the Burmese war, coveting the riches of the Burmese; but they gave out falsely that the Burmese were hankering after British rule. Truth cannot be long suppressed. The Burmese began to fight for their own country. Government called them dacoits. But now the whole population has turned dacoits. Who, then, were anxious for British rule? Even if the English demolish the whole of Burmah, they will have no glory at all. They would certainly deserve praise if they could show heroism in a contest with those who are their equals. The Burmese are neither their equals, nor are they well supplied with arms. The writer therefore advises Government to evacuate Burmah after placing a native prince on the throne. No one will question the ability of the English to subjugate Burmah. It will be magnanimity to evacuate Burmah at present, and natives will forget the injustice which Government has done. Will Government try to understand what the writer says?

3. The *Samvad Prabhakar*, of the 2nd December, says that it is a great reproach to the British arms that

Burmah.

SAMVAD PRABHAKAR,
Dec. 2nd, 1886.

Burmah has not as yet been pacified. The Commander-in-Chief of India, who never goes to any war, has gone to Burmah. This raises hopes that peace will now be established. The late General Macpherson urged that the dreadful martial law, which was introduced into India during the sepoy war, should be introduced into that country, and the writer is alarmed to hear that the Commander-in-Chief also

holds the same opinion. But the Chief Commissioner of Burmah, it is said, has not agreed to the proposal ; and General Chesney, the military member of the Viceroy's Council, has gone to Burmah to introduce martial law against the will of the Chief Commissioner. The writer says that peace should be established by introducing the Arms Act in the different provinces successively. Peace may be established by introduction of the martial law, but it will cost many lives. Peace can at once be established if a Burmese prince is placed upon the throne of Burmah under the protection of the British Government. But Government will not agree to that proposal.

BANGABASI,
Dec. 4th, 1886.

4. The *Bangabasi*, of the 4th December, says that the Commander-in-Chief cannot expect to pacify Burmah by any amount of well-intentioned advice and

instruction to the officers as long as he wants to disarm the Burmese population. Cannot the peaceful portion of the Burmese population join the rebels, even if it is disarmed ? The Commander-in-Chief is trying various expedient for the establishment of peace ; but the prospects of peace are yet distant. Though there are thirty thousand troops in Burmah, orders have been passed for the despatch of five additional Regiments.

BANGABASI.

5. The same paper says that the Thibetan wool sells at Rs. 4-8 per maund in Thibet, but it cannot be had for less than Rs. 16-8 at Darjeeling. If the English

can occupy Thibet, they will not be in want of wool. The English have a command over the cotton market. They cannot resist the temptation of securing the command of the wool market too. The British merchants are crying for a march to Thibet. They have got a pretext. The Rajah of Sikkim is an ally. The Thibetans have occupied the frontiers of Sikkim, and so the merchants are urging Government to come to the rescue of a friendly Chief. But there is the fear of China, and these merchants say that, China being a friendly power, she will not oppose the advance of the English upon Thibet. Government is aware that China will never allow it to enter Thibet. China is not helping the Burmese, and yet the prospects of pacifying Burmah are distant. If, again, by entering Thibet Government displeases China, she is sure to assume a hostile attitude, and in that case Government will be in great danger. Government is embarrassed in the East as well as in the West. This is not the time for courting danger. Unless the Indian army is increased four-fold, Government can not expect to tide over its present difficulties. Russia is very watchful. The embarrassed condition of the Government of India is sure to encourage her greatly. Already the disturbed state of Burmah has delighted Russia. If this state of things continues it is easy to guess what line of policy she will adopt. Lord Dufferin understands this well, and so he has become extremely anxious for the pacification of Burmah. The attitude of Russia both in Europe and in Asia is intensely hostile to the English. The English will have much difficulty in checking the advance of Russia. If there be a Russian war in Europe, England will not be able to send a single soldier to India ; and the task of defending India will devolve entirely on the Indian army, which is not in a position to cope with Russia. The English are anxious for the extension of their empire and their commerce. But they would not pay for such extension. The natives of India have to pay for it. But the increased burden of taxation will increase the discontent of the native population. Even from a selfish point of view, the English should not raise a cry for entering Thibet at the present moment. Let Burmah be pacified, let the Russian difficulty be removed, then it will be time to think of Thibet.

II.—HOME ADMINISTRATION.

(a)—Police.

6. The *Samvad Prabhakar*, of the 29th November, says that the
The Bengal Police. reason why people dread the police so much
is that everyone who, either as a complainant,
a defendant or a witness, comes into the clutches of the police is sure to be
put into serious trouble. If the property of any man is stolen away, he
prefers to keep it secret rather than give information to the police officers,
for fear of being oppressed and harassed by them. Gentlemen are in-
sulted by common constables. Each of them is as powerful as a
Governor. But this state of things is greatly to be regretted. It is desir-
able that offenders should have a dread of the police, but why should
innocent gentlemen be insulted by them? Government has given great
power in the hands of the police officers, and they practise oppression on
the people under the impression that they are liable to no punishment.

SAMVAD PRABHAKAR
Nov. 29th, 1886.

7. The *Dainik*, of the 8th December, says that educated natives should
The Bengal Police. be more largely employed in the Police Depart-
ment than at present. The posts of the In-
spector-General of Police and his assistants should be abolished, and the
Magistrate made the absolute head of the district police.

DAINIK.
Dec. 8th, 1886.

(b)—Working of the Courts.

8. The *Rungpore Dikprakash*, of the 2nd December, says that
Release of Mr. Gibbons. it is not sorry for Mr. Gibbons's release,
but what would have been the fate of an
Indian had he committed the offence with which Mr. Gibbons was charged.
Natives desire that a hundred criminals should escape them rather than that
a single innocent man should be punished. Nanda Kumar was hanged, and
natives are obliged to undergo even transportation for the offence which
Mr. Gibbons committed, and yet he has been released because he belongs
to a different race. What kind of justice is this?

RUNGPORE DIK
PRAKASH,
Dec. 2nd, 1886.

9. The *Sansodhini*, of the 3rd December, praises the affability
Baboo Chandra Sekhar Kar, the and judicial acumen of Baboo Chandra Sekhar
Deputy Magistrate. Kar, the local Deputy Magistrate.

SANSODHINI,
Dec 3rd, 1886.

10. The same paper complains that the want of waiting-rooms for
The necessity for waiting-rooms for
witnesses in courts. witnesses in courts often causes great inconve-
nience. One day when the writer was sitting
in a criminal court, he found a young man
relating to the witnesses what the plaintiff had said in his deposition. This is
very wrong indeed. The writer threatened the man with being hauled up
before the Deputy Magistrate, and the man fled away. These things happen
only because the witnesses have no place to sit in under the eyes of the
Deputy Magistrate.

SANSODHINI.

11. The same paper says that in a criminal case before Moulvi
Moulvi Serajul Huq, Deputy Serajul Huq, Deputy
Magistrate. both the parties were widows, the Deputy
Magistrate made them wait with all their
witnesses under banian trees from 10 o'clock in the morning to 11 o'clock
in the evening for several days together, and then fixed the date of hearing
one month later. This is very hard indeed.

SANSODHINI.

12. The *Samaya*, of the 3rd December, complains that the lodging-
The Sub-Registrar of Garbeta. house belonging to the Sub-Registrar of Gar-
beta, who has been entrusted with the enforce-
ment of the Pooree Lodging-house Act, is yet unlicensed though all rented
houses on the roadside have been rendered liable to the payment of license-fees.

SAMAYA,
Dec. 3rd, 1886.

The correspondent complains that the Sub-Registrar, who has been entrusted with the nomination of Honorary Magistrates, has nominated incompetent men simply because they are his boon companions. By the appointment of a Pundit as Honorary Magistrate the local vernacular school has suffered great loss. The Sub-Registrar does not attend office at the proper time. He has been at Garbeta for a long time. He should not be kept there any longer.

SAMAYA
Dec. 3rd, 1886.

13. The same paper says that the public should be informed why

The release of the planter Gibbons from jail.

Gibbons has been released from jail. Henceforth Indians must know that there are separate laws for Englishmen. The prayer

of the whole of Bengal for the life of Tinkari Pal to Sir Rivers Thompson produced no effect. But Gibbons has been easily released from jail, though guilty of a grave offence. Ever since his conviction, Gibbons remained at the Darjeeling hospital. He had not to undergo imprisonment for a single day.

SANJIVANI,
Dec. 4th, 1886.

14. The *Sanjivani*, of the 4th December, hears that the people of

The abolition of the Nawabgunge Munsifi in Bogra.

Nawabgunge have asked the permission of the High Court to be heard by counsel on the subject of the retention of the Nawabgunge

Munsifi, which the High Court has resolved to abolish, and the abolition of which will cause great inconvenience to the local public. The writer hopes that the High Court will grant this reasonable prayer of the people.

BANGABASI,
Dec. 4th, 1886.

15. In referring to the telegraphic order sent by the Viceroy for the

Release of Mr. Gibbons.

release of Mr. Gibbons, the *Bangabasi*, of the 4th December, says that there is no

objection to show mercy to criminals if the prerogative of mercy is exercised without any distinction of race. Ordinarily these orders are communicated in writing, but in this case the order has been communicated by telegraph. If these things are done with proper circumspection, people cannot attribute them to race partiality and to evil intentions.

DACCA GAZETTE,
Dec. 6th, 1886.

16. In noticing the order of Mr. Gibbon's release, the *Dacca Gazette*, of the 6th December, remarks that it will have

Release of Mr. Gibbons.

nothing to complain of if such mercy be ex-

tended to all classes of people without distinction of race. Government could not show mercy to Tinkari Pal, though hundreds of thousands of natives applied for it, but it has shown it to Mr. Gibbons at the request of the Anglo-Indian community. It is a matter of great regret that the *Englishman*, which never fails to quote the case of Nanda Kumar whenever the police reports say anything about false prosecutions, is an advocate of Mr. Gibbons.

BANGABASI.

17. The same paper says that many of the Honorary Magistrates

The Brahmumberiah Bench in Tipperah.

of the Brahmumberiah Independent Bench are perfectly ignorant of law. Many litigants become losers for this reason. The second

Deputy Magistrate of the place has become very unpopular.

SAMVAD PRABHAKAR,
Dec. 7th, 1886.

18. The *Samvad Prabhakar*, of the 7th December, says that, though

Release of Mr. Gibbons.

no distinction is made between natives and Europeans in civil cases, it is

made in criminal cases. Punishment varies according as the offender is a native or a European. The *Englishman* and other newspapers have not only attacked Mr. Justice Romesh Chandra Mittra in connection with the Gibbons case, but have also been guilty of contempt of court. Had any native newspaper attacked any of the Judges in the same manner, he would certainly have been committed to jail. But as in this case an Anglo-Indian editor has been guilty of contempt of court by attacking a native Judge, neither Government nor the Chief Justice will say anything in the matter.

19. The *Sahachar*, of the 8th December, hopes that the question of

Trial by jury, and the reference of the release of the planter Gibbons from jail
cases to the High Court. should not be considered as a race question.

While in jail Gibbons had to suffer nothing,

except loss of freedom. It is true no difference is made in the treatment of prisoners, out of regard for their position. Even the Rajah of Pooree had to work like a common coolie. It is cruel to make men unaccustomed to labour like coolies to work hard like that class of laborers. Every gentleman should be treated in jail as Gibbons has been treated. Gibbons was guilty according to law, therefore the Sessions Judge was right in referring the case to the High Court, and the High Court was right in punishing Gibbons. But several circumstances should be considered in connection with Gibbons' case. The offence committed by Gibbons is common in Assam. When a practice is common, and no one is prosecuted for it, the first man who is tried for it should not be severely dealt with. The jury acquitted Gibbons in consideration of all the circumstances. The writer does not think that the verdict of jurors should in no case be interfered with. He agrees with the Lieutenant-Governor in thinking that, when a Judge considers the verdict of the jury to be unjust, he should refer the case to the High Court. But Judges should not interfere in this manner, except in cases in which the verdict of the jury is grossly unjust. The jury who tried Gibbons and the Chief Justice have recommended the release of Gibbons. There were many circumstances in the Gibbons case which render his release a just act. The writer is surprised at the manner in which the Joint-Magistrate of Kishnaghur has sent one Rakhal Ghose to jail. These comparisons should not be turned into questions of race, but should be used for the purpose of getting the criminal administration in regard to natives of the country improved or rectified. In India incompetent men exercise criminal jurisdiction. New Assistant and Deputy Magistrates do great injustice. An appeal should be allowed in every criminal case. But appeals are not allowed in ordinary cases in which people are sentenced to one month's imprisonment, and in summary cases, in which people are sentenced to three months' imprisonment. Much injustice is prevented by the system of trial-by-jury. Natives should try to get this system extended.

20. The same paper is glad that Sir Comer Petheram^{*} has been

Appointment of a Civilian Judge
to the Original Side of the High Court.

appointed a Civilian Judge to the Original Side of the High Court. Native Judges also will have to be appointed to that side.

SAHACHAR

SAMAYA,
Dec. 8th, 1886.

21. The *Samaya*, of the 3rd December, says that injurious results,

The injurious results of English education are being produced by the education of natives of low classes. Low classes of natives

who have received education, do not follow their ancestral professions. They cannot also in all cases obtain respectable posts. Consequently the number of destitute wicked men is increasing. Owing to this the native industries also are dying out. Natives are becoming denationalized by receiving English education from infancy. English education, it is true, has opened the eyes of Indians. But how will they be benefited by this opening of eyes when men like Lord Lytton, Lord Dufferin, and Sir Rivers Thompson are the rulers of India? English education may be beneficial to a few. But Hindu nationality is being destroyed by it. Immorality is increasing on account of the neglect of national customs.

(d) — *Education.*

22. The *Samvad Prabhakar*, of the 1st December, says that Sir

Amalgamation of Calcutta with the Suburbs.

Rivers Thompson is anxious to get the Bill for the amalgamation of Calcutta with the

SAMVAD PRABHAKAR,
Dec. 1st, 1886.

Suburbs passed. He is obstinate in this matter. The cogent argument of the inhabitants of both the cities have been of no avail. Sir Rivers is going away within a short time. He should not pledge his successor to any course of policy. It is necessary to obtain the permission of the Viceroy and the Secretary of State before introducing any Bills into the Council. But because Sir Rivers is anxious to deprive the people of the metropolis of some of their privileges before he goes away, he will not ask the permission of the Secretary of State in this matter. He wants to pass it only with the permission of the Government of India. The writer is surprised to see that the Secretary of State is silent in this matter. Does he yield to the obstinacy of Sir Rivers? But there has been another hitch. The Viceroy has made certain proposals in connection with the Bill, and wants to see it revised in the light of those proposals. The writer is sorry that the Viceroy has done so. He should have promised to approve the Bill in any form the Lieutenant-Governor's Council might have given to it.

SAMAYA,
Dec. 3rd, 1886.

23. A correspondent of the *Samaya*, of the 3rd December, referring to the proposal made by the Serampore Municipality for the purchase of a tank with the grounds surrounding it, situated in a bustee

near the new mill at Risra, on the ground that the tank is very injurious to health, says that it is not true that the tank is injurious to health, and that it will be unjust to spend such a large sum of municipal money as will be required for the purchase of the tank with the surrounding grounds. With one-fourth of the sum which will be required for the purpose, the local hospital may be made a source of great benefit to the people of two or three villages. The correspondent hears that there are many mysteries in connection with this matter.

SANJIVANI,
Dec. 4th, 1886.

24. The *Sanjivani*, of the 4th December, says that there is a serious outbreak of cholera in Calcutta and its vicinity. The Calcutta Municipality has sanctioned Rs. 3,500 per month to take steps for its prevention. The writer thinks that the people of Calcutta should co-operate with the municipality. He asks the Commissioners to put a stop to the sale of rotten fish in the city, and to appoint homœopathic physicians to treat cholera cases.

BURDWAN SANJIVANI,
Dec. 7th, 1886.

25. In noticing the first meeting of the District Board of Burdwan, the *Burdwan Sanjivani*, of the 7th December, expresses disappointment. The District Board resembles the old Road Cess Committee in every respect, except in this, that half the number of its members are elected. Is this the self-government that has been granted to the natives of India after so much fuss and noise? The English Government is becoming unpopular because it raises high hopes in the minds of the people and then disappoints them. Lord Dufferin expressed his regret that the natives have failed to appreciate the object of Government in appointing the Public Service Commission. But the writer is sorry that he cannot blame the natives for it. The writer does not understand why the English resort to so much hypocrisy and crooked policy for the purpose of governing a weak and peace-loving people. It should speak out its mind in plain language. Instead of doing that, why does it create so much bitterness of feeling by higgling and haggling. It has given the natives many valuable privileges, but they are so much circumscribed by various restrictions that they have become very nearly useless. The natives are indeed admitted into the Legislative Councils, but not on the principle of popular election, and so Government can pass laws as suit its own purposes. There are law courts indeed, but distinctions of race are made in them. The privilege of jury-trial has indeed been

granted, but the verdict of seven jurors is of no more worth than the opinion of one foreign Judge. The natives have been granted the privilege of entering into the Civil Service, but they cannot avail themselves of it. Self-government has been granted to the natives, but the Magistrate watches the deliberations of the Self-Government Boards, just as prisoners are watched by Superintendents of Jails. When a privilege is granted after much struggle, Government takes very great care to restrict it by various expedients. This is the reason why it is losing the respect of the people. It should no longer adopt the policy of Lord Lytton. It should follow the footsteps of Lord Ripon. The English are carrying away vast riches to their own country from India. They should not do so any longer. They should govern India according to the promises made by them in the early part of their rule. Unless they do this, natives will not respect them. Natives will disagree with them in every point. This has become apparent from the proceedings of the very first meetings of the Burdwan District Board. The number of non-official members was very large at the meeting, and so Mr. Coxhead, the President, proposed Moti Baboo to be the Vice-Chairman of the new Board. Several members of the late District Road Cess Committee incurred the displeasure of Mr. Larminie, the then Magistrate, for proposing Moti Baboo as Vice-Chairman. But Mr. Coxhead proposed Moti Baboo and got him elected. This shows that the English are very slow in placing their confidence in natives, but they have never been up to this time disappointed by doing so. The next proposal before the Committee was the increase of the pay of the District Engineer, Mr. Stony. The Magistrate was defeated in this matter. Mr. Coxhead is known to be a very just man. The writer does not understand why such an unjust proposal was made by him. But it must be said to Mr. Coxhead's credit that he did not in this case act obstinately as some Magistrates do. In this matter the defeat was shared by the Magistrate with his English colleagues. The English will be defeated whenever the native will get any share of the administrative power. This is the reason why the English do not like self-government. It would be a matter of great regret if party-spirit makes its appearance in the matter of administration out of the feeling of partiality for their own countrymen by the members of the administrative body. If the English want to rule justly, they should make way for the natives. Self-government will never succeed if the English try to provide for their favourites. If they do so, the clashing of the interests of the rulers and the ruled will produce untoward consequences.

(g)—*Railways and Communications including Canals and Irrigation.*

26. The *Hindu Ranjiká*, of the 1st December, says that the new

The necessity of an embankment at Rampsore Beauleah. embankment to the south of Beauleah leaves the houses towards the south of it at the mercy

of the Padma. It has therefore become necessary that an embankment should be thrown up along the bank of the river to protect these houses. If the Public Works Department do not undertake the work, the municipality should take it up at once.

HINDU RANJIKÁ
Dec. 1st, 1886.

27. The *Sanjivani*, of the 4th December, publishes a letter from a corre-

Male passengers entering into female compartments. spondent who complains that on the 24th of November he was travelling with two female

companions, who were in the female compartment, from Goalundo, when three Mahomedans entered into that compartment at Kushtea. The writer complained to the Station-master of Kushtea in vain. At Jagati he complained to the station-master and to the guard, but these men, hearing that they were Magistrate's men, allowed them quietly to leave the female compartment. The writer requested the Station-master to redress the wrong done by the Mahomedans; but the Station-master told him—"Go ; do whatever

SANJIVANI,
Dec. 4th, 1886.

you like ; I have nothing more to do." The writer has written to the Traffic Superintendent of the Eastern Bengal Railway, and is anxious to know what he does to punish the Station-masters of Jagati and Kushtea for what they have done.

DAINIK,
Dec. 5th, 1886.

28. A correspondent of the *Dainik*, of the 5th December, says that the people of several villages in Nuddea have to depend on the Anjana, *khâl*, for their

The Anjana khâl. water-supply. But its water has become exceedingly insalubrious. Under such circumstances, the Magistrate of the district, who lives close by, should take steps to supply the people with good drinkable water.

29. A correspondent of the *Dainik*, of the 6th December, blames Mr. Drury, the Officiating Traffic Super-

tendent of the Eastern Bengal State Railway, for allowing only the clerks in charge of certain branches of his office the use of chairs instead of stools.

DAINIK,
Dec. 6th, 1886.

(h)—General.

PARIDARSHAK,
Nov. 20th, 1886.

30. The *Paridarshak*, of the 20th November, sees no necessity for keeping Assam under a Chief Commissioner.

The Finance Committee.

The province may be brought under the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, and one Commissioner for the whole province may be appointed. If in making administrative divisions, greater, importance is to be attached to area than to population into provinces then the Shurma Valley districts should as before be included into the Dacca Division and all the remaining districts of Assam should be placed under a Commissioner. If a Chief Commissioner of Assam is at all retained, considerable reduction may be made in his office establishment. The Chief Commissioner has a separate Secretary for each department, but the latter have very little to do. If the work for which two or three Secretaries are employed at present be entrusted in the hands of a single officer, then also can large savings be effected. If Assam be brought under the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, not only will reduction of expenditure be effected, but improvement will also be effected in the administration of the province. The happiness of the inhabitants of Assam now solely depends on the good sense of the Chief Commissioner. But if the province be brought under Bengal, its government will be carried on according to the opinion of a Council. If this proposal be accepted by Government, the people of Assam will be greatly benefited by the appointment of the Finance Committee. The writer therefore requests the Committee to direct its attention to the matter.

PRATIKAR,
Nov. 26th, 1886.

31. The *Pratikar*, of the 26th November, says that Lord Dufferin, it is said, is trying to introduce the representative system of government into India.

People at first thought that they would be able to forget the loss of Lord Ripon by receiving Lord Dufferin as their Governor-General ; but all their hopes were being frustrated. If Lord Dufferin should now try to fulfil their hopes, it will be a matter of great happiness to the people. In order to please the people of this country the Viceroy will not be required to go away to England, nor will it be necessary for him to relinquish his claim to what is justly due to him ; but all that is required is that the Viceroy should rule with mildness and generosity. Lord Ripon did not injure the interests of Government, and make the people independent ; but he became popular because, in performing his own duties, he showed kindness to the people, and was disposed to listen to their grievances and to do justice to them. If Lord Dufferin also follows that policy, the people will bear him on their shoulders. The writer

earnestly requests His Lordship not to leave any evil deed behind him. There is yet sufficient time, and if Lord Dufferin so desires, he can become more popular than Lord Ripon.

32. The same paper says that if Government, without disbelieving Native soldiers.

in the loyalty of the people, gives them proper military training, they will become a source of safety in times of danger. It is difficult to avert all dangers by bringing soldiers from England at an immense cost. Now there can be no doubt as to the ability of native soldiers. They have showed great heroism in the Cabul war, in the Egyptian expedition, and on various other occasions. Government will be a great gainer by more largely admitting the natives into the army. The writer is glad to hear that the Secretary of State has sanctioned the proposal for increasing the Bengal native reserve force.

33. The same paper says that it is a bad time with the English Government in danger.

All its endeavours are proving failures, and its troubles are daily increasing. Its genius is leading it in the wrong direction. In India the English are being placed in great danger. On the one hand, there is financial embarrassment; on the other, the desire for pleasure and enjoyment is daily increasing among the officials. Government is beset with dangers. Even before the Russian difficulty has been encountered on the Cabul frontier, the Ghilzai tribe of Afghanistan has rebelled. Burmah still remains unpacified. Troubles are also being apprehended in Thibet.

34. Referring to the saying of Sir Lepel Griffin, that India has been kept for the glory of England,

Sir Lepel Griffin.

the *Prájá Bandhu*, of the 26th November,

says that if Government acts according to the advice of men like Sir Lepel Griffin, peace in India will not remain undisturbed for a long time. These men are enemies of both England and India. Government should not mistake such men for friends and should become careful.

35. The *Samvád Prabhákar*, of the 27th November, says that it is not sorry at the condemnation of the leaders of native opinion by Lord Dufferin. The writer is only surprised that so distinguished a statesman as Lord Dufferin has used those

condemnatory words. The Viceroy has complained that, while natives should express gratitude for the arrangements for the reconsideration of the Civil Service question made by the Government of India, after persistent efforts during many years, they are blaming Government. But the writer asks, has Government really tried for many years past to throw open the Civil Service to natives? The writer has seen that Government has been trying to close the Civil Service to natives by direct and indirect efforts. Lord Salisbury has closed the Civil Service to natives by reducing the standard of age for the Civil Service candidates to 19 years. Is this a fruit of persistent efforts? Granting that the Government of India had not the power of preventing that arrangement, what has Lord Lytton said in the secret despatch of his which has come to light? Has not Lord Lytton said that the Government of India has all along tried to prevent the admission of natives into the Civil Service? Did not he also propose that natives should not be allowed to enter the Covenanted Civil Service, but that a separate Civil Service should be created for them? Are these the persistent efforts referred to by the Viceroy? Lord Ripon indeed tried to benefit natives, but in vain. Every other Viceroy has followed the same policy. The writer says that whatever Lord Dufferin may say, he will have to blame Government still more in future. The writer says that Government has appointed the Civil Service Commission in order to throw dust in the eyes of

PRATIKAR,
Nov. 26th, 1886.

PRATIKAR.

PRAJA BANDHU,
Nov. 26th, 1886.

SAMVAD PRABHAKAR,
Nov. 27th, 1886.

The suspicion of natives regarding the object of the appointment of the Civil Service Commission.

natives, and to give them a stone instead of bread. The Viceroy has been sorry and astonished at the suspicion of native editors regarding the motives of Government in appointing the Civil Service Commission, and has come to know so late that the administration of India is very difficult because he does not know all the facts. The Viceroy has said that leaders of native opinion are imputing unworthy motives, because they do not know the real character of the English policy and of the English Viceroys. The writer says that because natives have understood the character of the English policy, and of the English Viceroys by an experience of more than a hundred years, they expect evil results from the Commission. Indians have received many benefits from the English. But still the writer must say that the administration is not yet so generous as it should be. Indians regard the Queen's Proclamation as a charter of their rights. But the promises made in it have not yet been made good. No Viceroy, except Lord Ripon, tried to rule according to that Proclamation. All, including Lord Dufferin, have held out hopes. But those hopes have not been fulfilled. This is why natives distrust Government and impute unworthy motives to it. Had Lord Dufferin fulfilled a single hope, unworthy motives would not have been imputed to Government. No suspicion would have been awakened in the mind of any one if Lord Ripon had appointed the Public Service Commission, for people had come to have faith in him. There are other reasons for the suspicion of natives. Indians do not want a separate Civil Service. The Commission will not interfere with the Covenanted Civil Service. Thus natives will not obtain what they want from the Commission. Indians want that the question of the admission of natives into the Civil Service should be considered by a Parliamentary Committee. Parliament also was willing to appoint a Committee for the purpose. Why, then, is the Viceroy so eager to decide the question? Natives do not consider his defence of the constitution of the Civil Service Commission to be satisfactory. He has not been able to prove that the business of the Commission will be impeded if 20 or 22 members are appointed to it. Was not the Parliamentary Committee, which was appointed by the Liberal Ministry to enquire into Indian affairs, composed of more than 16 members? When the question is very important, and every race in India is interested in it, representatives of all races should be taken into the Commission. The number of non-officials on the Commission is very small. Again, there are only six natives on the Commission against ten Englishmen. No native newspaper has said that Government has appointed the Commission in order to deceive natives by a base, vile, and culpable trick. After the result of the appointment of the Commission is known, it will be found out whether natives are right. The writer is sure that the result will be the creation of a separate Civil Service for natives with smaller salaries and inferior privileges. But a larger number of natives will be appointed than at present. No new facilities will be afforded for the admission of natives into the Civil Service. The writer prays to God that this suspicion of his may prove wrong.

HINDU RANJIKĀ,
Dec. 1st, 1886.

36. The *Hindu Ranjikā*, of the 1st December, says that, high or low, civilized or uncivilized, everyone is attached to The Public Service Commission. a ruler who is anxious for the welfare of those who are placed in his charge; and such rulers only find the work of administration an easy and pleasant work. But to a ruler who does not care for public opinion and does not trust his subjects, that work appears to be a very difficult one. Lord Dufferin has experienced this difficulty, and so he has expressed his surprise at the criticisms of the native press on the Public Service Commission. The writer does not think that Lord Dufferin has any reason for surprise. A burnt child dreads the fire. Natives who have experience of British rule cannot help being suspicious

as to the object of the Commission. For what does their experience tell them? Only a few years ago Lord Lytton wrote to the Secretary of State—“We have had to choose between prohibiting them or cheating them, and we have chosen the least straightforward course,” and he succeeded in his object. Under such circumstances, when the present Commission has no power to interfere with the Covenanted Civil Service, and when the number of the representatives of the people on it is very small, the natives have reason to be suspicious. Government issued a resolution directing the admission of natives into the Opium Department, but no native has as yet been appointed to it. The appointments in the Public Works Department have been closed against the natives in the interests of the students of the Cooper's Hill College. With all these things before their eyes, can the natives have any respect for the policy of Government? It was for this reason that the native press considered the existence of some evil motives in the matter of the Commission possible. Had Lord Dufferin been aware of all these things, he could not have pronounced the fear of the native press to be groundless. The writer will be very glad if His Lordship can positively declare that Government has no secret motive in this matter, can admit a number of able representatives of the people into the Commission, and can publish all the correspondence with the Secretary of State on the subject. If Lord Dufferin is a real well-wisher of the country, he will never have to be surprised or pained by Indian public opinion.

37. The *Garib*, of the 1st December, says that Bengalis will never get real self-government so long as they depend on the English for their liberties and

GARIB,
Dec. 1st, 1886.

Real self-government for Bengalis. privileges. The English are very astute. They laugh in their sleeves at the attempts made by Bengali patriots to obtain privileges from them by setting agitation on foot in England and in India. They sometimes try to satisfy the aspirations of natives by giving them tinsel instead of real gold. The writer thinks that the reorganization of the Legislative Council will not help the natives any way. If they want real self-government, they should elect five or six independent and impartial men in every sub-division to form arbitration courts, and resolve not to have recourse to English law courts, in which the cost of litigation is ruinous. The parties to suits gain no advantage. Government and the lawyers enjoy the cream. If the Bengalis want real self-government, they should not adopt the suicidal policy of resorting to British law courts.

38. The *Bhárat Mitra*, of the 2nd December, says that there will be great ill-feeling between Government and natives if the Civil Service Commission does them no good. Government now appoints incompetent sons of Rajahs and eminent officers to the Native Civil Service. No good is done to natives by such appointments.

BHÁRAT MITRA,
Dec. 2nd, 1886.

The Civil Service Commission and appointments to the Native Civil Service. The danger from wild animals and the Arms Act. 39. The *Surabhi and Patáká*, of the 2nd December, says that the danger from wild beasts has increased. The Viceroy attributes this to the carelessness of the people. The writer is astonished at this supposition. How is it that the danger has increased since the passing of the Arms Act?

SURABHI & PATAKÁ,
Dec. 2nd, 1886.

40. The same paper says that Lord Dufferin has simply expressed surprise at the suspicion entertained by natives regarding the appointment of the Civil Service Commission, but he has given no assurance to natives. Lord Dufferin is very wily. He has been sent to India to attach natives to British rule, without however rendering them any service. Lord Dufferin has not given the assurance that the object of the Civil

Lord Dufferin and the Civil Service Commission.

SURABHI & PATAKÁ.

Service Commission is not bad, and that Government will not give effect to any bad recommendation that may be made by it. This is a very wily proceeding. He wanted to silence native papers without giving any assurance to natives. Natives must be great fools if they are deluded by this wily act of Lord Dufferin. When Lord Dufferin has not clearly stated what the object of the Commission is, its object must be bad. Lord Dufferin's words have but served to confirm the suspicion of the writer. The writer tells the native papers and associations to beware.

SURABHI & PATAKA,
Dec. 2nd, 1886.

41. The same paper says that the reason urged for the appointment of Civilians as Lieutenant-Governors of Bengal is that Civilians become conversant with the languages and the manners and customs of the people by long residence in this country. Such experience is necessary in the rulers of provinces. But Civilians do not as a matter of fact acquire a knowledge of Bengali and of Bengali customs and manners by their residence in the country. Again, the Governors of Madras and Bombay are appointed in England. Do they not govern well? Another reason assigned is that if Civilians cannot aspire to the Lieutenant-Governorship, good men will not consent to serve as Civilians. But the big posts that will be open to Civilians, even if they are not appointed as Lieutenant-Governors, are sufficiently high to induce good men to enter the Civil Service. Another reason urged for the appointment of Civilians as Lieutenant-Governors is that they learn all sorts of works by rising to the Lieutenant-Governorship from low posts. But this qualification is not necessary in rulers, and is not possessed by the Viceroy and the Governors of Madras and Bombay. Much injury is produced by the appointment of Civilians as Lieutenant-Governors. The Civilian Lieutenant-Governor winks at the offence of his brother Civilians. The relation between the Civilians and Bengalis resembles the relation between an animal of prey and its prey. The Civilians look down upon Bengalis, and Bengalis hate and fear them. The older Civilians seem to teach the younger to hate natives, otherwise why are young Civilians so proud? Why is Sir Rivers Thompson so much blamed? Is he naturally a bad man? Most probably not. He was corrupted in consequence of his having been a mofussil official while yet a boy. For these reasons the writer recommends that Civilians should not be appointed Lieutenant-Governors.

Appointment of Civilians as Lieute-
nант-Governors.

SURABHI & PATAKA.

42. The same paper says that under the Hindu and Mussulman rule people not only managed their own local affairs, but also had a large share in the administration. But English rule has destroyed the system of self-government which existed in India. After destroying that system, the English officials now say that natives are not fit for self-government. There is an obstacle in the way of the introduction of the elective system in the appointment of the members of the Legislative Councils, as a Parliamentary law is necessary for the purpose. Agitation has been set on foot in England to get such a law passed there; in the meantime, Government can introduce the elective system without a Parliamentary law. Lord Ripon asked the British Indian Association to select a representative. The Indian Governors may follow this course on a more extensive scale.

Introduction of the elective system
in the appointment of the members
of the Legislative Councils.

SULABHA SAMACHAR
& KUSHDAHA,
Dec. 3rd, 1886.

43. The *Sulabha Samáchár* and *Kushdaha*, of the 3rd December, says that the cause of ill-feeling between Government and the people is that neither knows the wants and objects of the other. The Government of Bengal often displays its dissatisfaction with the native press, because it does not get any benefit from the latter. It often happens that the native newspapers,

The native press.

being unable to understand the real object of Government, criticises its acts in a manner which is calculated to shake the faith of the people in the Government. Sometimes the native papers publish some news without due enquiry, and thereby induces Government to do something which causes inconvenience to the people. To remove this evil it is necessary that each party should agree to do something. It will be necessary for Government to publish all information regarding its acts and regulations in the native newspapers and thereby encourage them. Newspapers in this country have grown up very lately. The editors have not yet learned to deal with all matters with ability. Government should not for their slight faults be displeased with them and hate them ; but should try to guide them. The editors of newspapers, on the other hand, should take every trouble to become fully acquainted with the real facts, and should know the opinions of the heads of their communities on public questions before publishing anything respecting Government. For the sake of justice and the public, good editors should do this.

44. The same paper says that the condition of the fishermen of the Fishermen of the Sunderbuns.

Sunderbuns is extremely poor. Most of them have not more than a single hut, and that

also is not sufficiently thatched. All of them live from hand to mouth, and most of them are heavily in debt. The males catch fish, both day and night, while the females sell them in hauts and gunges. There is scarcely any person among them who can write his own name. They are all cowards, and fly away whenever they hear the police or any court of justice mentioned. But great oppression is being practised on these people. The police officers in the thanas in the Sunderbuns district take advantage of their ignorance to fill their own pockets. Even the boatmen of the river police officers do not pay for the fish taken by them. Besides these, there are the agents and officers of the zemindars.

The writer has been informed that great oppression is now being practised on these ignorant people by the River Police officers. For the last two months they have not been able to cast their nets in the rivers for fear of being oppressed by the police officers. Before this time they were once prohibited from catching fish by the orders of the Overseer, which were afterwards confirmed by the Magistrate. But G. P. Millotash, the kind zemindar of the place, in a suit which cost him more than a thousand rupees, succeeded in obtaining an order from the High Court empowering the fishermen to catch fish in the river. The present Overseer is a great oppressor of the weak, and the head-constable of the police is a barber, whose caste is proverbially cunning. The Overseer has carried away the nets of the fishermen, and issued a notification to the effect that if any one casts nets in the river, they will be torn to pieces. The head-constable, on the other hand, has hurt a fisherman, because he did not receive *parvani* or perquisite from him on the occasion of the Puja. The writer requests the Overseer and the head-constable not to practise oppression on these poor people.

45. The *Arya Darpan*, of the 3rd December, says that many persons publish indecent advertisements

Publication of indecent advertisements.

under the pretext of distributing efficacious medicines.

Far from doing any good, such advertisements do great injury to the community by inducing people to spend money in buying these medicines, and by misdirecting the tastes of the public. Recently a man has been punished with a fine of Rs. 100 in Bombay for publishing indecent advertisements. In Bengal many such indecent advertisements are seen in the newspapers. The

**SULABH SAMACHAR
& KUSHDAHA,
Dec. 3rd, 1886.**

**ARYA DARPAN
Dec. 6th, 1886.**

editors of these papers should be prosecuted under the Indian Penal Code, for they are misdirecting the tastes of the public by publishing such advertisements.

SAMAYA,
Dec. 3rd, 1886.

46. The *Samaya*, of the 3rd December, says that India is governed despotically. In order to prevent the admission of natives into the Civil Service, the standard of age for the Civil Service examination was reduced to 19 years. Under the Moghul Emperors Indians were appointed to all important posts. But has the English Government ever trusted Indians? Because Government thinks that native troops are more useful in Indian wars it has admitted them into the army. But natives are not appointed to high military offices. Indians wanted to become volunteers; but they were not enrolled as volunteers. Yet many worthless English soldiers are being maintained, and the Commanders-in-Chief are drawing large salaries. If Government could trust Indians, the military expenditure would have been considerably reduced. Though there are a large number of educated Indians, Government cannot trust them with high posts, but appoints Englishmen on large salaries to discharge duties which can be performed by natives on smaller salaries. Because reduction of expenditure has become necessary, Government has appointed the Civil Service Commission. Upon hearing from native papers that the expenditure will be reduced if natives are appointed to high posts, Lord Dufferin has adopted a deceitful policy. It is difficult to understand his wily course. Would any harm have been done if the correspondence that has taken place on the subject of the appointment of the Civil Service Commission had been published. The writer does not expect any good from the Commission. Indians have passed the stage when they could be deluded with the appointment of Commissions. The writer approves of the appointment of Mr. Justice Romesh Chunder Mitter, Syed Ahmed Khan, Mr. Ramaswami Mudaliyar, Kaji Sahib Uddin, and Roy Bahadur Krishnaji Nulkar as members of the Commission. He complains that no representative has been taken from the Punjab into the Commission. The writer hopes that Government will satisfy the people of the North-Western Provinces by appointing Rajah Rampal Singh to the Commission. Let the Viceroy appoint 20 members to the Commission instead of 16. Of these 20 members, 10 should be natives. Two more members should be taken from Bengal, which is the most important province in India, and another native member should be taken from Madras. Dadabhai Nowraji should be taken into the Commission from Bombay as another representative of it. Government should soon invite the public to nominate these additional members. Englishmen will never show as much interest as natives in a question in which the latter are interested.

SAMAYA.

47. The same paper says that Lord Dufferin is not at all anxious about the improvement of the condition of natives. On the contrary, he is anxious to put down native aspirations. The object of the appointment of the Commission is to establish a difference between English and Native Civilians. Referring to the expression of surprise by Lord Dufferin at the suspicion entertained by natives regarding the appointment of the Commission, the writer asks whether His Excellency has considered the conduct of the Civilians who have administered India during the reign of Queen Victoria. What is the use of so much deceit? There is nothing to wonder at at the conspiracy between the Home Government and the Government of India for deceiving natives. But Lord Dufferin has become surprised at the suspicion entertained by natives regarding the appointment of the Civil Service Commission. Let Lord Dufferin say

how far the Queen's Proclamation has been observed. Even granting that Lord Dufferin is friendly to natives, are all Englishmen so friendly to them? Because the Viceroy is just, more than half the number of the members of the Commission are Englishmen. The Civilians are expressing dissatisfaction at the appointment of the Commission, lest a few natives should be appointed to high posts. The *Times* has been showing hostility to Bengalis. The writer insists upon half the number of the members of the Commission being natives.

48. The *Bangabasi*, of the 4th December, says that it appears that
The Finance Committee.

the expenditure of Government is increasing every year, but that the revenue is not increasing proportionately. So that it appears that Government is trying to increase the revenue to meet the increased expenditure. But there is no means of increasing the revenue any more. Government has taken all it can from impoverished India. The annual income of the whole of the population of India is not more than 34 hundred crores, and of this Government takes 75 crores; so that more than 20 rupees is not left annually for each man. If twenty rupees is the average annual income for each man, taking the rich and poor together, what is the income of the poor? This fearful extortion is the cause of famine and starvation. There is no means left for increasing the revenue. The import duty cannot be imposed because the Manchester merchants are opposed to such imposition. How can, then, the increased expenditure be met? To meet this difficulty the Finance Committee has been appointed. The principal cause of the increase of expenditure is the heavy drawings of the Secretary of State for India on the Indian revenue. Another cause is the exchange difficulty. Sir Auckland Colvin says,—“The fact that India, whose currency and revenue are in silver, has incurred heavy obligations in gold, has introduced into our financial situation since the fall of silver commenced an element, which experience shows to be one of the most serious dangers with which Indian administration has been hitherto menaced.” On another occasion he says—“The fall of silver by intensifying the difficulties of Government in respect of exchange and of loans, and thereby cutting our available resources, is unquestionably detrimental.” Thus it appears that Government has no means of increasing the revenue, and that it will therefore be obliged to reduce expenditure. But army expenditure will be increased rather than decreased. Interest on the public debt cannot be reduced: no great reduction is possible in the Public Works Department. The only department in which, therefore, reduction is possible is the civil department. Fourteen or fifteen crores of rupees are spent in this department, and some substantial reduction can be made in it. Some reduction is also possible in the expenditure which is incurred in the collection of revenue, and also in the Railway and Post Office Departments. Of the 75 crores of rupees annually spent by Government, 24 or 25 crores are paid as salaries to Europeans, official and non-official. Natives do not get even one-fourth of that. The Finance Committee will not probably reduce the salaries or number of the European officers, but native officers will probably be deprived of their bread. Government should try to reduce the expenditure in those matters which are the chief causes of the present financial difficulty, namely, the exchange duty and the drawings of the Secretary of State. Of course, the expenditure in the Civil Department and the salaries of the European officers should also be reduced, but unless reduction is effected in those matters, this will produce no good at all.

49. The same paper in reviewing the pamphlet entitled *the Star in the East*, says that there is no one among the educated natives who is not a well-wisher of the British Government. But it is certain that discontent among the common

BANGABASI,
Dec. 4th, 1886.

BANGABASI.

people is gradually increasing. The writer cannot say whether there will be any rebellion or not, but it is certain that such discontent and want of confidence in the Government will not benefit the empire. The native editors criticise the erroneous, and objectionable measures of Government rather severely only because they are its well-wishers. The reviewer agrees with the writer of the pamphlet in holding that the British Indian administration requires a thorough change.

BANGABASI.
Dec. 4th, 1886

50. The same paper says that the total military strength of India consists of 2,00,000 soldiers, of which 70,000 are Europeans and the rest natives. Thirty-

The military strength of India. three thousand of these soldiers are at present employed in Burmah. Five thousand more will be required there. The greater part of the Bengal army has been stationed in the Punjab, because the fear of a Russian invasion is greatest in that quarter. Consequently the strength of almost all the forts in India has been diminished. But there is no fear of rebellion or of a rising as long as the people and the Princes of India are attached to British rule. The armies of the native princes increase the strength of the empire in times of danger. Russia may enter India through the Himalayas, and so soldiers have been stationed at the Gilgit Pass. The North-Western Frontier too requires watching. The coasts of Madras and Bombay are guarded, both on land and water, for fear of a Russian or of a French invasion by the sea. From this it is apparent that the greater part of the Indian army is required for the frontier defences, and the English have been obliged to depend greatly upon the loyalty of their native subjects. Had England distrusted natives, she could not have weakened the garrisons of the forts in India. Though she trusts them to this extent, it is a matter of great regret that she does not trust them in many things. Military men are casting a distrustful eye on the armies of native princes. Full confidence is never placed on native soldiers. Formerly native regiments were composed of homogeneous elements; but at present they are composed of heterogeneous elements for fear of rebellion. Have the English forgotten that in 1857 the Hindus and Mussalmans forgot their race distinctions and made common cause? If English short-sightedness, rashness, and oppression goad them to rebellion, the distinctions of caste, colour, and creed will lose all influence over them. The English do not entrust the native soldiers with good arms. There can be nothing more foolish than this. The expenses incurred in increasing the strength of the army by the employment of eleven thousand additional European soldiers would have sufficed for securing the services of 66 thousand native soldiers. Every native regiment—nay, even every company in a regiment—is now composed of men belonging to eight different castes, which are antagonistic to each other. This race antagonism amongst soldiers does not preclude the possibility of their union, and if this is allowed to continue, the English will be in great danger at the time of a powerful foreign invasion. Even at the Delhi Camp of Exercise the representatives of foreign powers, though struck with the strength and skill of the native army, were not slow to perceive that this race antagonism really weakened it. To prevent the possibility of a mutiny, the English have diminished the martial power of the native army, which is indispensable to them.

SANJIVANI,
Dec. 4th, 1886.

51. The Sanjivani, of the 4th December, says that Lord Dufferin has reproved those who questioned the motives of The Public Service Commission. Government in appointing the Public Service Commission. His Lordship says that it has been appointed for the good of the people of India. But the writer knows the secret. There are 800 civilians at the present moment. Government wants to appoint 100

natives as civilians in the course of four or five years by holding examinations both in India and in England. The proposal sounds well but the consequences, if it is carried into effect, will not be good. It will not satisfy even the moderate aspirations of the natives. The natives want fair field and no favour. They want that the examination should be held both in India and in England, and that Sanskrit and Arabic should have equal value in the examination. This will enable the natives to compete on equal terms with the English, and to occupy in time the majority of the posts now held by English Civilians. Under Lord Dufferin's system only one hundred natives will become civilians, and no more. This does not satisfy the writer. The natives justly demand to be placed on a footing of equality with the English. Their demand of course militates against the interests of Englishmen ; but their demand is just. They neither seek a favour nor anything that is unreasonable. People have already some misgivings as to the object of the Public Service Commission. If, again, Sir Charles Aitchison, in whom they have great confidence, cannot preside owing to ill-health, these misgivings will increase.

52. The same paper says that Lala Murali Dhar, the well-known Lala Murali Dhar of Umballa. patriot of Umballa, is now in jail for the

quarrel that took place between Mr. Bullman, the Deputy Commissioner of Umballa, and the Hindu residents of the place. High-handed officers want to send all those who take an interest in the affairs of their country to jail, but the patriots are always prepared for such a contingency. The imprisonment of Lala Murali Dhar is good news. Unless trodden under foot, nobody in this world ever comes to realise his position.

SANJIVANI.
Dec. 4th, 1886.

53. The same paper says that one Ram Chandra Bandopadhyay attempted to commit suicide by applying a fish-knife to his throat in order to escape the pinch of poverty. He was taken to the Medical College Hospital for treatment.

The death of Ram Chandra Bandopadhyay at the Medical College Hospital. Last Thursday he was not found in his bed, and search being made, he was discovered in the compound of the hospital. He was carried upstairs, and died the same evening. The police enquired of the Medical College authorities about the cause of Ram Chandra's death. Dr. Gibbons gave a certificate that Ram Chandra had died from the effects of the wound on his throat ; but Dr. Mackenzie, the Police Surgeon, has discovered that three of Ram Chandra's ribs were broken, and that the bones of his right shoulder and of his thigh were also broken. Nothing can be more shameful for the Medical College Hospital than this. A patient with a wound on his throat falls down from the first floor without being noticed by any of the physicians and the servants of the hospital. This is shameful indeed. The writer is anxious to know what punishments are inflicted on those whose negligence has caused the death of Ram Chandra. Dr. Gibbons gave a certificate that the man had died of the wound on his throat. What can be his motive in giving a false certificate ? He was either anxious to hide the disgrace of the hospital, or he signed the certificate without knowing the real facts of the case. In either case his name should be at once removed from the list of medical officers of Government, and he should be punished severely, to serve as an example to others. The writer hopes that the police will haul him up before the criminal court.

SANJIVANI.

54. The same paper gives the account of two criminal cases in one of which some coolies were punished for Slavery in English dominions. attacking a European planter, who had whipped a boy in their presence ; and in another some coolies were punished for surrounding the house of a planter. In both these cases the coolies did no

SANJIVANI.

harm ; and yet they were punished with imprisonment. It is for this reason that the coolies do not venture to prosecute Europeans. The writer tried hard to collect statistics as to the number of cases instituted against the planters by the coolies ; but the records of law courts were not accessible to him. Three cases were instituted in Dibrugarh against planters in the year 1884 from 10th October to 9th December. In the first of these Mr. Hubert was fined only Rs. 30 for unlawfully confining a coolie. In the second Mr. Good was fined Rs. 40 for assaulting a coolie. In the third case Mr. Food was fined Rs. 15 for committing the offence under section 323 of the Indian Penal Code against a coolie. From these it is apparent that the relations between the coolies and their employers are not satisfactory. The cooly life in the tea gardens is full of strife, and the very reverse of peaceful. Coolies are quite willing to sacrifice their lives than to return to the gardens. Many coolies commit suicide to escape the miseries of the coolie life. In a single garden in Debrugarh three coolies committed suicide in the course of a year ; and it is a matter of great regret that Government officers, instead of enquiring into the causes of these self-inflicted deaths, try to suppress them. The public has no means of knowing what oppressions are being practised in the tea gardens ; but from what the writer has gathered, with great difficulty, it is plain that the gardens resemble the nether-regions.

What a new coolie sees around him in the gardens, and what he hears from the old coolies freeze his blood. On joining his work he finds himself quite new to it, and quite unequal for its due performance. The work is not only severe, but monotonous and unchanging. " Many newly-arrived coolies are quite unaccustomed to labour ; others are within a measurable distance of disease : all are depending on their earnings for their livelihood. They are obliged to work beyond their strength under most trying conditions, and it is only when they are beyond all hope of recovery that they are dieted by the garden, or (I fear more frequently) dosed with medicine." The writer one day asked a fugitive coolie the reasons why he had left the garden where he was earning his livelihood. The man said with tears in his eyes that in the garden he could not die in peace. He has to work even when attacked with fatal disease ; and the whip is sure to be used if he refuses to go to his work. The managers compel men who are too weak to work. They compel able-bodied men to work harder than they can. They deduct the wages of the coolies who cannot perform the full amount of the work imposed upon them. The working hours for the coolies have been fixed by law at 9. This is rather hard. The factory labourers, whose work is not so hard, work for nine hours only. The system of contract work prevailing in the gardens often compels coolies to work so hard as to lose their health.

If the coolies cannot do the full amount of work, not only are their wages deducted, but they are also often whipped. Every officer in the garden goes out with a whip in his hand, and it is used indiscriminately against males and females. Boys and girls, though not bound by contract, are compelled to work under threats of punishment. Whipping is in vogue in almost all the gardens. The planters do not hesitate to whip even females. There is a peculiar process for whipping them. They are tied to a post, and made to lay their buttocks bare, and there they are whipped. The motive for doing this is that the females out of modesty are not able to show the marks of whipping to the court. The Chief Commissioner says that the planters are not prone to oppression. He has not perhaps enquired into this civilized method of whipping. Kicks and blows are very frequently used to set the coolies right. Many have breathed their last from the effects of these. If an enquiry be made it will be found

that many coolies have breathed their last or have been permanently disabled for this reason. The coolies are sometimes confined in the fermenting house, in which tea-leaves are dried, and in which the heat is almost scorching. They are kept in these black holes without allowing them drinking water, and not released without the permission of the planter. Oftentimes they are confined in this house to compel them to renew their contracts. Mr. Greenshield, the Assistant Magistrate of Debrugarh, was surprised to hear that there are jails in the gardens, and in his judgment in a case that came before him he made some severe remarks about them. The Government of Assam is not perhaps aware of the existence of these jails, for the report of the year 1884-85 is silent about them. This omission diminishes the respect of the people for the report of that Government.

55. In noticing the speech of Lord Dufferin at Hyderabad, in which

Lord Dufferin's speech at Hydera- His Lordship complimented the Nizam upon

bed. being the head of a state which had been the

constant friend of the British Government, the same paper points out the historical blunder which His Lordship has committed, inasmuch as the Nizam was during the early period of British rule in India several times engaged in hostilities against the English. His Lordship considered the position of the native princes of India to be enviable, because they are protected against all internal and external commotion by the English. But, says the writer, great oppression is practised on these princes by the Residents. They are often denied even those liberties which even their poorest subjects enjoy. The history of Mulhar Row Guikwar, of the present Chief of Bikaneer, and of the Begum of Bhopal, bears testimony to the hard lot of the native princes.

56. The *Dacca Prakash*, of the 5th December, says that no civilized

Zemindars and Government.

Government can ever tolerate the idea of oppressing the landlords in the same way as

the British Government is oppressing the zemindars. No intelligent Government will ever follow a commercial policy in disregard of statesmanship and morality. Government is so foolish that it tries to ruin a class of loyal and friendly subjects by treachery, breach of promise, and the spirit of fault-finding. Had the welfare of its subjects been the object of Government, it could never have oppressed the zemindars. Does Government believe that it will succeed in strengthening the lower classes by ruining the higher classes? Can the lower limbs of the body thrive when the head is cut off? The average income of the natives of India is only Rs. 22 a year, a sum not sufficient for bare subsistence. No one but a madman will ever try to bring down the income of every one in the country to this sum. If the zemindars are ruined, Englishmen, planters, bankers, pleaders, and the Amla will enjoy a very large income. Those who are advocates of equal distribution of wealth should remember that a low class man may enjoy very good health on one meal a day, while a high class man may not enjoy the same health with five sumptuous meals a day. It is not possible to benefit the lower classes by ruining the zemindars. The writer implores the Government to give up the commercial policy in the administration of the country, and to restore to the zemindars the powers and privileges of which they have been deprived by it.

57. The *Dacca Gazette*, of the 6th December, says that Lord

The Public Service Commission.

Dufferin is a man of crooked policy, and it was not expected that he would clearly explain

his policy before the public. Under such circumstances, he deserves the writer's thanks for his outspokenness at Poona. From the history of the Civil Service question the natives infer that the Commission has been appointed to close the Covenanted Civil Service against them. It is not proper to blame them. The natives cannot see any State correspondence. If His

SANJIVANI,
Dec. 4th, 1886.

DACCA PRAKASH,
Dec. 5th, 1886.

DACCA GAZETTE,
Dec. 6th, 1886.

Lordship had published his correspondence with the Secretary of State on this subject, they could have known his object; but when everything is done in secret, the natives cannot be blamed for misunderstanding the objects of Government.

CHARU VARTA.
Dec. 6th 1886.

58. The *Charu Vartá*, of the 6th December, says that, blinded by selfishness, the English have lowered the standard of age in the Civil Service examination.

The Civil Service.
The Civil Service examination, and thereby have closed that service to the natives, and also seriously obstructed the work of administration. The lowering of the standard of age, and the encouragement given to the use of intoxicating substances, lower the respect of the people towards Government. English lads of 19, born and bred up in England, get charge of districts and divisions with unlimited powers, which turn their heads. Natives are insulted by these lads, and justice is not properly administered by them. This brings disgrace upon Government and upon the fair fame of the Queen's administration. If the English care for their own good name, they should raise the standard of age in the Civil Service Examination.

CHARU VARTA.

59. In noticing the speech of Lord Dufferin before the Poona Sarvajanik Sava, the same paper says that,

The Public Service Commission.
before expressing his regret at the attitude of the native press towards the Public Service Commission, Lord Dufferin should have taken into his consideration whether there is any real foundation for the misgivings of that press. Lord Dufferin is not perhaps aware of the minute recorded by Lord Lytton on the subject. The standard of age in the Civil Service examination has been lowered, and an attempt has been made to create a distinction between the native and European sections of the Service. These things have made the natives suspicious, and the English are responsible for raising suspicion in their minds. These untimely utterances of Lord Dufferin show the fickleness of his heart. Such remarks might have been made with propriety after the Commission had ended its labours. If the Commission proves a failure, people will lose all respect for Lord Dufferin.

SAMVAD PRABHAKAR,
Dec. 6th, 1886.

60. In noticing the opinion of Lord Dufferin, that owing to the hostile criticism of the native press the work of

Lord Dufferin and the native press.
administration of India has become extremely difficult, the *Samvád Prabhákar*, of the 9th December, says that the difficulty arises, not so much from these hostile criticisms, as from the fact that while the country has advanced in education and enlightenment, the constitution of Government lags behind. It will increase year after year unless a constitution be adopted suited to the times. Brute force cannot always keep moral force under control. When moral force comes in collision with brute force, the former generally gains the day. If the English grant the country a constitution suited to the times, the difficulty of administration will diminish.

NAVAVIBHAKAR
SADHARANI,
Dec. 9th, 1886.

61. The *Navavibhákar Sádhárani*, of the 6th December, says that those who are not blind see that the system of Indian administration should be changed in accordance with the change that has

The Viceroy and the Lieutenant-Governor, and the change of the system of Indian administration.
taken place in the country. The writer considers the Englishman who says that British rule has done India nothing but good to be a liar. A Parliamentary Committee has been felt to be necessary, because it is expedient to introduce a change in the system of Indian administration. Lord Dufferin recognizes the necessity of such a change. For this reason he is in favour of the appointment of a Parliamentary Committee of Enquiry. The writer thanks His Excellency for this, and hopes that he will assist such a Committee with good counsel with

the single view of benefiting India. If he fulfils this hope, he will entitle himself to the gratitude of 250 millions of Indians. The Lieutenant-Governor also has understood that a change has come upon India. After what he has said at the Saint Andrews' dinner, the writer will feel pain in parting from him, and is inclined to forget all that natives have suffered during his administration. Whenever Sir Rivers has depended upon his own head and heart without listening to the evil counsel of others, he has pleased and benefited Bengalis. The benefit that he has done to Bengalis in the matter of self-government he has done from his own convictions, but the injury that he has done he has done at the instance of others. By depending at last upon his own head in the matter of the Chowkidari Bill he satisfied Bengalis. Because at the time of providing against the adulteration of ghee he did not listen to the evil counsel of some he satisfied Bengalis. The writer thinks that he will not also be guided by evil counsel in the matter of the Calcutta Municipal Bill. Sir Rivers Thompson's heart is pure, but weak. What is a merit in Sir Rivers as a private individual is a defect in him as a ruler. A ruler should equally possess firmness and tenderness. Both the Viceroy and the Lieutenant-Governor recognize the necessity of a change in the system of administration. The writer entertains hopes on account of this, and waits to see whether the policy of Lord Lytton has disappeared, and whether British policy becomes henceforth strictly just.

62. The same paper says that the going of Indian money to England will not be prevented so long as the exchange difficulty.

the system of administration is not changed. But there is no hope for a speedy change of administration. It is true that Indians will not be happy so long as this draining away of Indian money is not stopped, but they may be relieved for the present by the removal of the exchange difficulty. This difficulty should be soon removed.

63. The *Sárdhánidhi*, of the 6th December, says that the disturbances by Mussulmans at Allahabad are not yet at an end, because the Kotwal and his subordinates, who are Mussulmans, encourage their co-religionists. If the Kotwal is transferred, and good police arrangements are made, these disturbances may be put an end to.

64. A correspondent of the *Dainik*, of the 6th December, says that a poor fisherman of Dhubri has been assessed at Rs. 10; but he being unable to pay the tax, his only net has been sold. The assessor is a native of the place. He is fully acquainted with the condition and income of every one; but unfortunately he has assessed those to the tax who have no means to pay it. More than a hundred people applied to the Deputy Commissioner for reduction of their taxes, but instead of reduction their assessments have been doubled.

65. The *Som Prakash*, of the 6th December, says that cholera is raging at Santipore, Ranaghat, Haripore, Simla, Kalinagar, Pabla, Nrisinghpore, Beldanga, Bagdierpore, Baganchra, and other villages. About thirty persons died of that disease at Santipore, and about 20 at Baganchra. The local authorities should no longer remain indifferent. The writer hopes that the Magistrate, Mr. Hopkinson, and the Commissioner, Mr. Smith, will

NAVAVIBHAKAR,
Dec. 6th, 1886.

SAB SUDHANIDHI,
Dec. 6th, 1886.

DAINK,
Dec. 6th, 1886.

SOM PRakash,
Dec. 6th, 1886.

Cholera at some villages in Ranaghat
and the appointment of special
doctors.

save the people from their present danger by bringing the fact of the prevalence of cholera to the notice of Sir Rivers Thompson. The Government hospitals are useless. There are no good medicines and doctors in them. For this reason people do not wish to depend upon those hospitals. These hospitals are of no use at the time of prevalence of cholera or of malaria. The writer recommends that on the occasion of the prevalence of epidemics Government should appoint separate doctors on larger salaries for the benefit of the places suffering from them. The writer requests Government to make this arrangement for the benefit of the villages above named.

SOM PRAKASH,
Dec. 6th, 1886.

The enthusiasm of the Mussulmans
on the occasion of the Mohorūm
festival.

66. The same paper says that common Mussulmans do not become full of religious feelings, but of reckless enthusiasm on the occasion of the Mohorūm, when they issue in processions with martial music, flourishing sticks. Low-class Mussulmans are bitterly hostile to Hindus. If in such a mood of mind they come across Hindus, they are tempted to beat them. Thus quarrels between Hindus and Mussulmans arise. Government may put an end to martial music and martial sports on these occasions without interfering with the Mussulman religion.

SOM PRAKASH.

67. The same paper says that Bengali newspapers are condemned by the Viceroy for every statement they make.

Native papers and the Civil Service Commission.

When they speak the truth, they are accused of impertinence ; when they misunderstand the policy of Government through error, their offence is not forgiven. Is the statement of the Bengali papers that Government has repeatedly broken its promises in the matter of the appointment of natives to the Civil Service false ? But because the statement has been made by Bengalis it has been considered impertinent. The appointment of the Civil Service Commission filled natives with alarm. Lord Lytton injured natives by interfering with the Civil Service upon the pretence of benefiting natives. Many consider Lord Lytton and Lord Dufferin to be men of the same type. Government has repeatedly broken its promises regarding the appointment of natives to the Civil Service. How could natives, under these circumstances, help suspecting the motives of Government, when Lord Dufferin did not clearly declare the object of the Commission. Had Lord Dufferin clearly declared that the object of the Commission was to benefit natives, such suspicions would not have been awakened in the minds of native editors. There are good reasons for the native papers' distrust of Lord Dufferin's government. It has not yet been said how far the Commission will reconcile the Queen's Proclamation, and the deceit practised by Lord Lytton. The writer cannot admit that native papers have wrongly suspected the motives of Government so long as they do not know these things. The writer does not agree with Lord Dufferin in thinking that witnesses of different communities are more necessary than members of different communities on the Commission. It is very wrong to entrust inexperienced persons with the decision of a question. The Viceroy has said that a representative of each class has been taken into the Commission. The writer asks what representative has been taken of the Education Department, of the native merchants, and of the native press ? How have natives been benefited by the taking of representatives of the planters and Eurasians ? It is a matter of great regret that Lord Dufferin has not understood the reasons for the suspicion of natives. Native papers will judge of his honesty by the result of the Civil Service Commission.

68. A correspondent of the same paper says that when Government

Assumption of the management of the temple of Juggurnath by Government.

has not yet been able to introduce order in its own establishment and in the Tributary States in Orissa, it is not to be expected that it will be able to make good arrangements for the conduct of the worship of the idol Juggurnath. The Committee appointed for the purpose of conducting the worship of the idols Bhuvanesvar and Sakshigopal has not yet been able to introduce any reform. It is doubtful whether men competent to make good arrangements for the worship of the idol Jagarnath can be found in the whole of Orissa. Pooree is a chief place of pilgrimage of Hindus. The Hindu society will not consent to Government's interference with the management of the temple of Jagarnath. Many ceremonies cannot be performed except by the Rajah of Pooree. But if Government assumes the management of the temple, the Rajah will not go to the temple. Will not Hindu religion be interfered with, under these circumstances, by the assumption of the management of the temple of Jagarnath by Government? The Rajah is considered as an incarnation of Jagarnath. Under these circumstances, he should not be maltreated. The writer recommends that the present Dewan, or a more educated Dewan, possessing a good knowledge of law, should be appointed, and that he should be vested with the power of fining and sentencing to imprisonment for a term which may extend to one month the officers of the temple. If this is done, the affairs of the temple will be satisfactorily managed. Government may appoint the Dewan. The present Dewan is an able man.

SOM PRakash,
Dec. 6th, 1886.

69. The *Samvad Prabakar*, of the 6th December, hears that the

Supplying native papers with Government of India has asked the Government gazettes.

Government of Bengal to furnish it with a list of newspapers whose editors should get the *Gazette of India* without payment. The *Calcutta Gazette* is not given to any editor of vernacular newspapers without payment; only the *Bengali Gazette* is given to some editors in exchange. The *Bengali Gazette* is of no good to the editors, for Bengali translations of Bills are published after a long time. The writer urges that both the *Calcutta Gazette* and the *Gazette of India* should be given to the editors of leading vernacular newspapers free of charge. If Government has any desire to improve the native press, it should concede to this proposal. Government will not incur great loss in doing this, but the native newspapers will be greatly benefited by such act.

SAMVAD PRABAKAR,
Dec. 6th, 1886.

70. The *Burawan Sanjivani*, of the 7th December, is sorry to hear

Mr Coxhead, the District Magistrate of Burdwan.

that Mr. Coxhead, the District Magistrate of Burdwan, is going home on a long furlough, and that he will not probably return to Burdwan. The news has grieved all classes of people in Burdwan, because Mr. Coxhead was a just and truthful man. The writer hopes that Mr. Coxhead will be able to recruit his health by his stay at home.

BURDWAN SANJIVANI,
Dec. 7th, 1886.

71. The *Dainik*, of the 7th December, says that Maharajah

Maharajah Dhuleep Singh.

Dhuleep Singh paid a visit to the Grand Duke Michael of Russia in Paris. The news of this visit alarmed the Anglo-Indians greatly, and the *Pioneer* wrote that Dhuleep was now a beggar in Paris, and that the Czar would derive no benefit from him; and yet the English were so much afraid of him that they could not allow him to land in India. The tall talk of the English appears to be distasteful to the writer.

DAINIK,
Dec. 7th, 1886.

72. A correspondent of the same paper complains that the

The cattle-pound at Ukhra in Raneegunge.

pound-keeper at Ukhra grants a reward of one anna to every one who brings an animal to the pound; and animals are brought to

DAINIK.

it which never committed any mischief. The pound-keeper charges one anna per head for each animal brought to the pound as feeding charge, even though it remains only for a very short time.

SAHACHAR,
Dec. 8th, 1886.

The change of the present system of administration.

are not blind to the fact that a change has come upon India. Owing to English education India is making rapid progress.

Indians gladly submit to British rule because of its excellence. Had not the respect of Indians for the English been deep, 60,000 English soldiers could not have maintained the Indian Empire of the English. The policy of such Englishmen as Lord Ripon is increasing the reverence of Indians for the English. One Ripon is making Indians forget the faults of ten Lyttons. Indians are anxious that British rule in India should be entirely free from defect. The Home Government has always violated the promises made by the Queen and Parliament regarding the admission of natives into the Civil Service. The Government of India has acted according to the directions of the Home Government. By the arrangements made by the Home Government and the Government of India the Civil Service has been practically closed to natives. Natives should not, under these circumstances, be blamed for becoming full of suspicion at the appointment of the Civil Service Commission. Lord Dufferin should try his best to see that the suspicions of natives are removed by the proceedings of that Commission. Lord Dufferin has understood that the system of Indian administration should be changed. Arrangements are being made for the appointment of a Parliamentary Committee for ascertaining the defects in the system of Indian administration. It is Lord Dufferin who has proposed the appointment of such a Committee. Who will not thank him for this? The writer will never entertain the suspicion that Lord Dufferin, who has expressed joy at the progress of natives, will ever cease to feel sympathy for them. The writer does not desire to consider Lord Dufferin a man of the type of Lord Lytton. He rather wishes to compare him with Lord Ripon, and hopes that His Excellency will make Indians forget their sorrow for losing Lord Ripon. Lord Dufferin will entitle himself to the eternal gratitude of Indians if he changes the system of Indian administration. Indians will no longer be deluded by mere words. Indians are now easy in mind simply by thinking that Lord Dufferin will give proof of his friendliness towards Indians by acts.

SAHACHAR.

Natives and the administration of India.

74. The same paper says that the present system of government, according to which all administrative powers are exercised by a few civilians and military officers, cannot last much longer. The Home Government and the Government of India are anxious to allow educated natives a share in the administration. No intelligent man should oppose that attempt. Those who are opposing such an attempt are not acting as friends of the English Government.

SAHACHAR.

The Civil Service Commission and the examination of witnesses.

75. The same paper says that, if arrangements are made by the Civil Service Commission for the oral examination of witnesses, native witnesses may be confounded. Arrangements have also been made for sending questions to associations and the public for answers. This arrangement is good. These questions should also be sent to native papers for their answers.

76. The same paper says that the English Government cannot

The reimposition of the duties on English cloths. adopt the free trade principle in Australia.

But it has ruined native cloth manufacture by abolishing the duties on English cloths. Both Indians and Anglo-Indians are recommending that Government should remove its financial difficulties by reimposing those duties. But the Home Government would not do so. It will rather increase the rate of the obnoxious income-tax than re-impose the duties on English cloths.

SAHACHAR,
Dec. 8th, 1886.

77. The *Dainik*, of the 8th December, says that the Public Service Commission will hold its sitting from

The Public Service Commission. the 1st of January 1887 at Lahore. There

will be no lack of fuss and noise, but the result may be foreseen. It will share the fate of other Commissions. The evidence of three classes of witnesses will be taken, namely, of officials, of editors of newspapers, and of those who will volunteer their evidence. The writer is not sure what is meant by editors of newspapers. Perhaps like the word "gentlemen" as understood in railway stations, it will mean Europeans only.

DAINIK,
Dec. 8th, 1886.

78. The same paper is glad to notice that the Viceroy has asked

Gratis distribution of official Gazettes to the editors of newspapers. the Lieutenant-Governor to furnish him with a list of those newspapers to the

editors of which official Gazettes should be distributed gratis. The Lieutenant-Governor will draw up the list. The writer thanks the Governor-General for his good resolution, and takes this opportunity to urge the claims of native papers. He also reminds His Lordship of the Resolution of Lord Ripon to furnish them with all official publications.

DAINIK.

79. The same paper says that the native papers never wish ill

The policy of Government. of the English. They are loyal to them.

They criticise the acts of Government in a friendly spirit. Whether mild or severe, these criticisms are friendly. But Government considers native papers as its enemies ; and sometimes it does not shrink from saying so in public. This spirit of antagonism between the rulers and the ruled is not for the good of either. Bengalis appear to be the object of their special hatred ; and Bengalis have to thank their tongue for it. According to the Hindu shasters there are four different methods of dealing with enemies. Peace, gifts, sowing dissension, and war. The Government has reserved the first two for its greatest enemies,—Russia and France. The other two for those of its friends, whom it considers as enemies. When it proclaims that India has been conquered with the bayonet it resorts to the fourth method, namely, war. The third method has been reserved for dealing with Bengalis who have unfortunately become the objects of their special hatred. That hatred betrays itself in every line of the official reports ; and Government contrives various expedients to check its Bengali enemies. It is trying to sow dissension between the Hindus and Mahomedans of Bengal. Public schools are open to all classes of people, and yet Mahomedans asked for special indulgences in matter of education and obtained them. They claimed special indulgences in the matter of appointment to the public service and obtained them. Not only in the matter of education and in the matter of appointments, but in many other things also Government is disposed to grant special favours to Mahomedans. Mr. Harrison has asked for the claims of Mahomedans to special indulgence in municipal matters. The Anglo-Indian editors have taken the cue from him. The *Englishman* has advised Government to publish a comparative list of Hindu

DAINIK.

and Mahomedan members in the different Self-Government Boards in the country. The writer does not understand what is meant by comparative paucity on Mahomedan members of these Boards. The Hindus out-number the Mahomedans almost everywhere. If the number of Mahomedan members fall short of Hindu members, where the number of Hindu and Mahomedan inhabitants is equal, who are to blame? If a large number of Mahomedans have not been returned, does it not show that the number of able Hindus is much larger than the number of able Mahomedans? That the Mahomedans are not able men are no fault of the Hindus. Are special indulgences to be shown to the Mahomedans even in this matter? The *Englishman* answers the question in the affirmative; and Government seems to be following its advice in some places. Attempts were made at Hooghly in the Local Board by a Government officer to get some Mahomedans elected for the District Board. The *Mlechhas* are now rulers of India, and they are sure to prefer Yavanas to the Aryyas, because the former resemble them more than the latter. But the writer warns the descendants of Sirajuddowla to beware of the descendants of Lord Clive. The merchants, who are not ashamed to show their faces before the world after sacrificing religion and morality on the altar of self-interest, are not likely to show special indulgences to a conquered race for nothing. The writer advises educated Mahomedans to look into the motives of the sudden change of the policy of the rulers. Let them not be duped.

DAINIK,
Dec. 9th, 1886.

80. The *Dainik*, of the 9th December, translates for the edification of those who are anxious to bring about an union between the white and the black

a portion of the memorandum of Sir Lepel Griffin, concluding with the remark that the English hold India for no sentimental reasons for its good, but for their own advantage and for the glory of their country, and thanks Sir Lepel for his outspokenness. The writer has been ever of opinion that the English hold India from selfish motives. They consider the natives as dogs, the eaters of refuse victuals, and throw crumbs to them. They cannot tolerate the idea that natives should occupy higher positions than themselves. They consider that they are born to rule. The writer does not care to review the memorandum of Sir Lepel. The praise or blame awarded to the descendants of the glorious Aryyas by a man whose ancestors lived in forests in complete nudity only a short time ago does not affect the writer at all. But the writer thanks Sir Lepel, for his memorandum will produce one good result. It will completely expose the hollowness of the professions of the liberal party. It will prove that the English have not come to India for the good of the natives, and that the cardinal doctrine of the English in India is selfishness.

DAINIK.

81. The same paper says that the natives of India are never backward in showing their loyalty to the Royal family of England. Though their

average income is not more than Rs. 20 in the year, they will pay a large amount of money for celebrating the fiftieth year of Her Majesty's accession to the throne. The writer thinks that with the money collected for this purpose something should be done for famine relief, for famines have become rather too frequent in India. The writer implores Her Majesty to issue another proclamation similar to that of 1858; and to extort a promise from her officers in India that it will be respected by them.

III.—LEGISLATIVE.

82. The *Surabhi and Pataka*, of the 2nd December, is sorry at the exclusion of Baboo Anandamohun Bose from the Select Committee, which has been appointed to consider the Calcutta Municipal Bill. The Committee has been constituted in such a way that no good is to be expected from it. The writer recommends that the public should be allowed an opportunity of expressing their opinion on the Bill after it has been amended by the Select Committee.

SURABHI & PATAKA,
Dec. 2nd, 1886.

The Calcutta Municipal Bill.

83. The *Sanjivani*, of the 4th December, is sorry to notice the omission of Mr. A. M. Bose's name from the Select Committee appointed to report

SANJIVANI,
Dec. 4th, 1886.

on the new Municipal Bill for Calcutta. Mr. Bose's able speech on the Chowkidari Bill induced the Council to make material alteration in the Bill last year. This is the reason why he has been excluded from the Select Committee on the Bill in question. A reorganization of the Legislative Councils has become absolutely necessary.

84. The same paper says that a large number of the population of Bengal is devoured every year by wild animals. Government is responsible for

SANJIVANI.

The Arms Act. this. The disarmed Bengalis are so helpless that they cannot protect themselves even from jackals.

DACCA PRAKASH,
Dec. 5th, 1886.

85. The *Dacca Prakash*, of the 5th December, approves of the action of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal in showing his deference to public opinion by abandoning the Putwari Bill and the Bill for the registration of permanent tenures.

86. The *Dacca Gazette*, of the 6th December, thinks that the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal is determined to curtail the liberties of the Corporation

DACCA GAZETTE,
Dec. 6th, 1886.

The Municipal Amalgamation Bill. of Calcutta. Mr. Harrison, the Chairman of the Calcutta Municipality, who was an advocate of self-government during the time of Lord Ripon, has changed his tone with the change of Governors. He has taken the cue from the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, and says that the number of Hindu Commissioners should be reduced. The constitution of the Select Committee to report on the Bill has alarmed the writer. The Lieutenant-Governor has selected only those whose views are known to him. Mr. A. M. Bose has been carefully excluded from the Committee. The spirit of independence which he exhibited last year has made him unpopular with the officials.

DAINIK,
Dec. 6th, 1886.

87. The *Dainik*, of the 6th December, says that it will not be necessary to dwell on the popularity which Mr. Ilbert gained in his capacity as Legislative Member of the Viceroy's Council. The inconveniences which were caused to the people by his predecessor, Mr. Stokes, was partly removed by him. Though he has not been able to do away with the distinction between Europeans and natives in the Criminal Procedure Code, the endeavour which he made in this direction sufficiently shows his generosity. He also proposed to abolish imprisonment for debt, and collected opinions from all quarters on the subject. But the matter still remains unsettled. It is not certain whether Mr. Scoble will be able to come to any decision on the matter, though he has intimated that he sympathises with the subject. People are now anxious to see whether he will be able to do justice to his office. The appointment of a new Legislative Member reminds of the sufferings of the people under

the régime of Stephens and Stokes. The writer does not know whether Mr. Scoble will renew the sufferings of the people, or try to remove them.

DAIRY.
Dec. 6th, 1886.

88. The same paper says that the Anglo-Indians are always on the alert that their supremacy over the conquered natives may not be in any way affected. The Anglo-Indians in general, and the civilians especially, raised so much opposition at the time of the discussion of the Ilbert Bill and Local Self-Government Bill solely for this reason. As regards the Chowkidari Bill also, they cannot tolerate the idea that the punchayets will collect cesses and appoint chowkidars, because then the chowkidars will be under the control of the villagers. To entrust the villagers with these powers is to them the subtraction *pro tanto* from the powers of Magistrates and Superintendents of Police. They think that if the chowkidars are appointed, and their salaries are paid, by the punchayets, they will consider themselves as servants of the punchayets and not of police, and that the powers of the police, will therefore be reduced. The Anglo-Indians therefore tried to abolish the punchayet system, or to turn the punchayets into slaves. They gave out that the punchayets did not regularly pay the chowkidars, that they did not assist them in arresting thieves, and so on. A Bill was drawn up, but it could not be passed on account of the opposition raised by the people. The cause why punchayets are sometimes unable to perform their work satisfactorily is that no good man wishes to become a member of a punchayet for fear of being oppressed by the police. The fault therefore is to be attributed to Government, and not to the punchayets. The result was that no reduction was made in the power of the punchayets excepting this, that the payment of salaries to the chowkidars was taken from their hands. It was provided that Magistrates would personally go to the villages to appoint punchayets according to the opinion of the villagers. If the person nominated by the people appears to the Magistrate to be unfit to perform his duty, he can make the appointment according to his own will. Things are now being managed according to this rule. But the Anglo-Indians are not satisfied with the present law. They say that the Magistrates have no time to appoint punchayets by collecting the villagers; that fit persons are not to be had in the villages; and where they are found, they are unwilling to be appointed as punchayets. Their object is to abolish the punchayet system altogether. Is it true that Magistrates do not at all find time to appoint punchayets, and that this duty causes obstruction to their being present at dinner parties, and making winter tours? Is the duty of punchayets so difficult that no fit persons can be found in the villages? It is true that no one voluntarily wishes to accept a punchayetship, but this is to be attributed to the fact that punchayets are treated contemptuously by the police officers and Magistrates. The truth is that the Anglo-Indians are always anxious to preserve their supremacy intact. It is for this reason that they are so much opposed to the municipal and local government systems; it is for this reason that the Magistrates are Presidents of District Boards; and for this reason the Ilbert Bill could not be passed even by Lord Ripon.

SAR SUDHANIDHI,
Dec 6th, 1886.

Larger admission of natives into the
Legislative Councils.

89. The *Sar Sudhanidhi*, of the 6th November, says that because the majority of the members of the Legislative Councils are Englishmen unacquainted with the manners and customs of natives the laws framed by those Councils have soon to be changed owing to their proving injurious. Such things will not take place if the majority of the members of the Legislative Councils are natives.

90. The *Navavibhākar Sādhārani*, of the 6th December, says that as Sir Rivers Thompson is anxious to pass

The Lieutenant-Governor and the Calcutta Municipal Bill before his departure from this country, it wishes that the Calcutta Municipal Bill.

NAVAVIBHAKAR
SADHARANI
Dec. 6th, 1886

the Legislative Council should soon pass the Bill. The writer recommends this simply for the satisfaction of Sir Rivers Thompson. Had he attended to the importance of the measure, he would have recommended the postponement of the passing of the Bill this year also. Revolutionary changes are being introduced into the metropolis of India at the instance of a handful of Anglo-Indians in disregard of the opinion of the rate-payers of the town. But as the Lieutenant-Governor, the members of the Council, and the Municipal Chairman will be guided by the opinion of Anglo-Indians, the writer also will have to be guided by it. The writer does not know how long this state of things will continue; but does not think that it will continue for ever. Natives will possess in time supreme influence in the metropolis. Strength has always ultimately yielded to number in all countries. In England the Lords and Commons are submitting to the people. Anglo-Indians protested against the introduction of the elective system in Calcutta; but under native Commissioners the appearance of the town has become completely changed. Still Mr. Harrison says that the influence of Anglo-Indians in the municipality should be increased. Referring to the rule that a Local Government will have to inform the Supreme Government of the nature of a Bill which it may want to introduce, the writer says that this arrangement is not bad, as it will prevent the despotism of the Local Governments. But the requirement that the Calcutta Municipal Bill will have to be submitted to the Supreme Government with the report of the Select Committee is rather hard. The more the independence of the Local Governments is interfered with, the worse. The Bill will have to be submitted again to the Supreme Government for the Viceroy's assent after it has been passed. Under these circumstances, the Bill might have been as well passed in the Supreme Council. The writer cannot consider the relieving of the Calcutta Municipality of the police charges as any great favour. Those charges were unjust. Referring to the statement of the Lieutenant-Governor that Government interference with the freedom of municipalities will produce only evil results, the writer says that if the officials bear this in mind the municipal affairs of Bengal will be well managed, and gradually the experience of the people will increase along with their zeal. The Lieutenant-Governor does not wish to give up Government's control over municipalities. Government often unjustly interferes with the acts of municipalities at the instance of a few persons. Sir Rivers Thompson unjustly interfered with the independence of the Calcutta Municipality at the instance of Mr. Justice Cunningham. Thus in most cases Government is guilty of injustice. It being so, the writer does not desire that Government should possess the power of control. Sir Rivers Thompson has referred to the control exercised by the Local Self-Government Board of England over the English municipalities; but the Board is completely subordinate to Parliament, and thus to the people. There is no analogy between the English Government in India and the Local Self-Government Board of England. The writer says that the number of Municipal Commissioners of the different classes should be proportionate to their respective strength. Because the influence of the Anglo-Indians is proportionately greater than their number there is so much disorder. There is no quarrel between Hindus and Mussulmans in the Calcutta Municipality, but only between natives and Anglo-

Indians. Mr. Harrison has said that three-fourths of the wealth of Calcutta will disappear if Anglo-Indian trade in it is abolished. Upon this principle should three-fourths of the influence in the municipality be given to Anglo-Indian? But the wealth of Calcutta will wholly disappear if the natives go away from it. Why is not the whole influence conferred upon natives upon this principle? Sir Rivers Thompson has followed the system in which he has been trained. Few Lieutenant-Governors have the courage to follow a new course like Sir George Campbell. But the writer thanks Sir Rivers for giving some proof of liberal principles, though he belongs to an illiberal class.

IV.—NATIVE STATES.

SOM PRAKASH,
Dec. 6th, 1886.

91. The *Som Prakash*, of the 6th December, says that the Political Agents exercise despotic authority in Native States. But under their management

The Political Agents.
the treasury is empty, and the people are poor and burdened with taxes. Neither the Princes nor the people are satisfied with the management of affairs by Political Agents. It should be clearly fixed in what matters Political Agents will have the right of interfering with the administration of Native States. Without this despotism on the part of Political Agents will be encouraged. The writer desires that the Public Service Commission should fix the rights of the Political Agents. The writer gives an instance of oppression by a Political Agent—namely, Captain Talbot's, compelling the Rajah of Bikaneer to discharge some old and favourite servants of his who had incurred the Political Agent's displeasure.

DAINIK,
Dec. 7th, 1886.

92. The *Dainik*, of the 7th December, hears that Salar Jung has resigned. Lord Dufferin held a secret consultation with the Nizam, in which it was

Hyderabad.
determined that opportunity should be afforded to Salar Jang to resign. The writer does not approve of this secret consultation. It is a matter of great regret that there should be a quarrel between the Nizam and his popular minister.

DAINIK,
Dec. 8th, 1886.

93. The *Dainik*, of the 8th December, says that the State of Purbundur will be placed in the hands of an English officer. The writer is not aware

The State of Purbundur.
why Government has arrived at this conclusion. The Chief of the State has been accused of misgovernment by the English. It is useless to say anything in this matter, for the public has no means of knowing what the accused has to say.

SAMVAD PRABHAKAR,
Dec. 10th, 1886.

94. The *Samvad Prabhakar*, of the 10th December, says that Native Princes.
the native princes are a source of great strength to the British Government, and

if Government reposes confidence in them it will not have to be afraid of any one. If the Residents are not allowed to lord it over them, and if they are treated with proper respect, Government is likely to get help, which is beyond its expectation. It is high time to change its policy towards these princes.

V.—PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS AND THE CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE.

EDUCATION GAZETTE,
Dec. 3rd, 1886.

95. A correspondent of the *Education Gazette*, of the 3rd December, Roads in Kaikala.
complains of the wretched condition of the roads at Kaikala. The only road which passes

through the village has become impracticable owing to the flood of the last year, and people had to suffer great inconvenience during the last

rainy season. The people of Ichapur, Kaikala, Dunnobarkhanda, Choutara, Narayanpur, and many other villages have to go to the Haripal station by this road. The Road Cess Committee should direct its attention to the repairs of the road.

Good crops have been produced this year, and there is a good prospect for the next year also. But wild boars are ravaging the fields and causing disturbance to the cultivators. Jackals are causing great mischief in the adjoining village of Bela. People are suffering much from malaria.

96. A correspondent, writing from Baneswarpore in Hooghly to the *Dainik*, of the 9th December, says that Wild boars. the prospect of the *amun* crop is very satisfactory this year. But the disarmed, and therefore helpless, people of this quarter suffer greatly from the ravages of wild boars.

DAINIK,
Dec. 9th, 1886.

URIYA PAPERS.

97. The *Utkal Dipikā* gives an account of the mid-night robbery A dacoity in the village of Kathuna. that was committed in the village of khandi. Kathunakhandi, in pergunnah Balabisi, within the jurisdiction of the Kishennagur outpost, in the thana of Salepur, in the district of Cuttack, and regrets that the dacoits have escaped detection. It therefore hopes that the police will trace out the culprits, as life and property in that part of the district will be in danger if justice be not dealt out in a prompt manner.

98. The *Sebaka* is of opinion that, notwithstanding the unwillingness of some of the Rajahs of the Orissa Tributary States to contribute their quota towards the cost of the Gurjat Post Offices, those institutions ought to be maintained by all means, for without them all communications with those States will be in a manner closed.

UTKAL DIPIKĀ,
Nov. 20th, 1886.

SEBAKA,
Nov. 24th, 1886.

NARAYAN CHANDRA BHATTACHARYYA, M.A.,

Offg. Bengali Translator.

BENGALI TRANSLATOR'S OFFICE,
The 11th December 1886.

